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# NEW OR NOTEWORTHY SPECIES OF FUNGI[1]

JOHN DEARNESS

## DISCOMYCETES

### 1. **Mollisia apiophila** sp. nov.

Apothecia 0.3–1 mm. when fresh, hardly visible to the naked eye when dry, flesh-color, subsessile, turbinate, height nearly equaling width; cells of hypothetical layer elongate, septate, 3–4 μ across, of ectal layer round to angular, thin-walled, 10–12 μ. Asci with paraphyses making a yellowish-hyaline stratum 75–80 μ, p. sp. 45–52 × 10–12 μ. Sporidia biseriate, 2–4 guttulate, hyaline, naviculate, 16–18 × 4–6 μ.

On preceding season's stems of *Apios tuberosa* Moench. Limited to these stems and often associated with another thin sessile *Mollisia* having much smaller sporidia and not limited to *Apios*. London, Ont., *J. Dearness 3943;* observed annually, August and September.

### 2. **Belonidium Macounii** sp. nov.

Apothecia cyathiform to ureceolate, sessile, dark-brown, 1 mm. in diameter, gregarious, sometimes cespitose. Asci hyaline, cylindrical, 90–96 × 7 μ, overtopped by the hyaline paraphyses, which are enlarged at the tips. Sporidia elongate, hyaline, 3-septate, 20–30 × 3 μ, in more than a single series.

On dead stems of *Spiraea Menziesii* Hook., Vancouver Island, May–June, 1915, *John Macoun.*

## PYRENOMYCETES

### 3. **Laestadia biennis** sp. nov.

Perithecia epiphyllous, black, subglobose, perforate at or near the summit, 180–360 μ. Asci fusoid, sessile, aparaphysate, 40–50 × 7–9 μ. Sporidia sub-biseriate, nucleate near each end or guttulate, continuous, oblong-elliptic, 8–11 × 3–4 μ.

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[1] Examined cotypic material or microscopic mounts of the following species will be sent to the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Canada, the National Herbarium, Washington, D. C., and the New York Botanical Garden.

On the preceding season's basal leaves of *Solidago juncea* Ait., near Byron, Ontario, *J. Dearness 3088,* collected in 1904 and observed annually since until date.

In autumn the infected leaves are extensively discolored, red-brown to blackish-brown, usually the entire right or left half, seldom both sides of the midrib. Black, subglobose "sclerotia," mostly about 140 μ in depth and 240 μ in breadth, are thickly scattered, 3 or 4 to the sq. mm., over most of the darkly discolored area, prominent on the upper side but visible beneath, containing a white mass of coarse parenchymatic cells about 7 μ.

Specimens wintered out of doors began to show asci by the middle of April. Sporidia issued freely in sections in water in the latter half of May. This will be distributed in Fungi Columbiani.

### 4. **Trichosphaeria breviseta** sp. nov.

Perithecia black, crowded, appearing to the naked eye as a continuous stratum, 3 but not quite 4 to the lineal mm., globose-conic; bristles 15 to 20 μ, usually limited to the basal half of the perithecia. Asci linear, 50–75 μ, shorter than the abundant paraphyses. Sporidia uniseriate, nucleate at each end, hyaline, 6–7 × 3–3.5 μ.

On rotten coniferous wood, Victoria, B. C., April, 1915, *John Macoun.*

### 5. **Diaporthe Euonymi** sp. nov.

(In Euporthe). Stroma widely effused, sometimes surrounding the stem or in small patches containing one or a few contiguous perithecia, whitening the substance of the bark and causing it to adhere firmly to the wood which is marked by a black circumscribing line. Perithecia single or in small groups, 2 to 4, not circinating, partly sunk in the wood, globose, 270–500 μ in diameter; the cylindric to conic ostiola 100 μ thick, erumpent through the epidermis, 100–130 μ, in richly fertile parts closely ranked and appearing to the naked eye as black parallel lines. Asci cylindrical to fusoid, sessile, 8-spored, paraphysate, 60–75 × 11–15 μ. Sporidia obliquely uniseriate or sub-biseriate, oblong-elliptic, not constricted, septum distinct, 12–15 × 6–7 μ.

On dead stems of *Euonymus atropurpureus* Jacq., Delaware, Ontario, June, 1913, *J. H. Bowman.*

### 6. **Diaporthe Macounii** sp. nov.

Stromata numerous, minute, 0.5–0.8 mm., raising the substellately ruptured epidermis into flattish pustules, sometimes deciduous, exposing the yellowish cortex and thus mottling the affected twigs, not visible on the interior side of the bark although the subjacent wood is perceptibly darkened to the pith; no black circumscribing line in either cortex or wood. Perithecia single or 2–6 in a stroma, 90–275 μ; ostiola very short, not visible under lens. Asci fusoid, 30–35 × 6–7 μ. Sporidia irregularly biseriate, hyaline, 8–9 × 2.5 μ, nucleate, very obscurely uniseptate, the cells sometimes separating at the septum, the lower one smaller.

On dead stems of *Spiraea Menziesii* Hook., Vancouver Island, May, 1915, *John Macoun.*

### 7. DIAPORTHE COLUMBIENSIS Ellis & Ev. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1890: 233. 1890.

In the original description the host was said to be undetermined. Dr. Macoun sends a *Diaporthe* on *Nuttallia cerasiformis* T. & G., collected near Victoria, B. C., April, 1915, which agrees with the description of *D. columbiensis* E. & E.

### 8. **Didymosphaeria Housei** sp. nov.

Perithecia scattered, blackish-brown, raising the epidermis into small subglobose pustules 0.3 mm.; ostiola very short, almost obsolete. Asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, 65–72 × 5–6 μ, paraphysate. Sporidia smoky-brown, 1-septate, slightly constricted, compactly uniseriate, 8–9 × 4–4.5 μ, much smaller than in *Didymosphaeria Ceanothi* Cooke & Hark.

On dead stems of *Ceanothus americanus* L., Albany, New York, January, 1915, *H. D. House.*

### 9. **Metasphaeria Macounii** sp. nov.

Perithecia nearly black, thinly scattered, flattened at the base, globose-conic, semi-immersed in the wood, oftener only the stout conic ostiola visible, conspicuously punctating the whitened areas of the decorticated stems, large, 0.5–.75 mm. in diameter. Asci linear-cylindric, 135–170 × 7 μ, abundantly paraphysate. Sporidia hyaline, strictly uniseriate, rounded at the ends, endochrome 3-divided, 16–22 × 6–7 μ.

On dead, decorticated stems of a species of wild rose (*Rosa* sp.), Vancouver Island, B. C., June, 1915, *John Macoun.*

## FUNGI IMPERFECTI

### 10. **Placosphaeria cornicola** sp. nov.

The affected leaves, or the affected areas thereof, turn bright red, then gradually become cinnamon color, mottled on both sides with the numerous black stromata. Stromata effused, less than 1 sq. mm., tending to become confluent. Pycnidia epiphyllous, 1–9 or more in a stroma, 40–60 μ in diameter, their positions marked by a pale-bordered perforation or stoma. Spores hyaline, oblong, 2.5–5 × 0.5–0.75 μ.

Attacking living leaves of *Cornus Nuttállii* Aud., Vancouver Island, B. C., September, 1914, *John Macoun.*

### 11. **Sphaeropsis lineata** Ellis and Dearness, sp. nov.

Pycnidia separate but so close together as to seem to the naked eye to be in continuous parallel lines, hemispheric, closely invested by the ruptured epidermis, 160–360 μ; ostiola short, black with a white center visible under the lens. Conidia brown, oblong-elliptic, rounded at the ends, a median nucleus often giving under low magnification the appearance of a septum, 19–24 × 9–12 μ, on basidia of about half their length.

On dead branchlets of *Acer nigrum* Michx. f., near London, Ontario, November, 1903, *J. Dearness 3046.* The late Mr. J. B. Ellis examined this species and pronounced it a new one, but he is not responsible for any errors there may be in the above description.

### 12. **Cytodiplospora parallela** sp. nov.

Stromata erumpent, verruciform to elongate, 0.5–2 mm., sometimes scattered, but mostly in somewhat broken parallel lines, when well developed containing 5 to 15 pycnidia or locules which in tangential section are distinctly visible by their whiteness against the black stromatic substance. Pycnidia wholly or partially immersed,—in the latter case seeming cespitose,—papillate, 90–150 μ. Conidia hyaline, pyriform, uniseptate, subsessile, 12 × 6 μ.

On *Acer nigrum* Michx. f., Byron, Ontario, October–November, 1903, *J. Dearness 3206.*

### 13. **Ascochyta Achlydis** sp. nov.

Spots scattered, numerous small ones 2 mm., mostly sterile and a few large ones 1 cm. or more in diameter, all with a central, sharply deliminated, thin, arid, deciduous area surrounded by a diffuse, dark-red or purple-brown border 1–5 mm. in width. Pycnidia nearly concolorous with the arid area, epiphyllous, although visible from the under side, 150–200 μ. Conidia hyaline, obscurely 1-septate, 2–3-nucleate, rounded at the ends, 14–20 × 5–6.5 μ.

On living leaves of *Achlys triphylla* DC., Vancouver Island, June, 1915, *John Macoun.*

### 14. **Diplodia constricta** sp. nov.

Pycnidia thickly scattered mostly along one side of the stems, small, 0.2–0.4 mm., showing the very short ostiola through a stellate or simply cleft rupture of the epidermis. Conidia dark-brown, strongly constricted, 18–22 × 9–10 μ.

On dead stems of *Spiraea Menziesii* Hook., British Columbia, June, 1915, *John Macoun.* Of the several Diplodias on species of *Spiraea* this comes nearest *D. Spiraeae* Thüm. Sacc. Syll. III. p. 342.

### 15. **Diplodia Ulmi** sp. nov.

Pycnidia thickly scattered, 250–400 μ, single or in small groups, subglobose, immersed in the unaltered cortex, raising the epidermis into small pustules which are scarcely visibly ruptured by the minute ostiola. Conidia brown, elliptic, constricted, 15–17 × 9–10 μ.

On dead branchlets of *Ulmus americana* L., London, Ontario, October, 1903, *J. Dearness 3052.* The bark externally is so slightly altered in appearance that the presence of the fungus is apt to escape notice, but in a tangential shaving the black shining pycnidia strongly contrast with the pale cortex.

### 16. **Diplodia Nuttalliae** sp. nov.

Pycnidia seated around the lenticels through which the fungus seems to have invaded the host, slaty-brown in section but the basidial portion white, 0.5–1 mm. Conidia dark-brown when fully mature, oblong-elliptic, even or but slightly constricted at the septum, 18–24 × 7–9 μ, on basidia 4 μ thick, sometimes longer than the spore.

On *Nuttallia cerasiformis* Torr. & Gr. Victoria, B. C., April, 1915, *John Macoun.*

### 17. **Stagonospora Spiraeae** sp. nov.

Pycnidia scattered, nearly superficial, globose or elliptic, brown, smooth, 0.3–0.6 mm. Conidia hyaline, 3-septate, 14–20, mostly 15 × 3 μ.

On dead stems of *Spiraea Menziesii* Hook., British Columbia, May, 1915, *John Macoun.* On pale areas of the stems similar to those bearing *Belonidium Macounii* Dearness described on a preceding page, and to which it may be related. *Stagonospora Physocarpi* Ellis & Ev. has spores 25–35 × 3–4 μ.

### 18. **Septoria adenocaulonis** sp. nov.

Spots amphigenous, thickly scattered, on the upper side grayish-brown, nearly concealed below by the pubescence of the leaf, small, 2 to 3 mm., bounded by a sharply raised thin border. Pycnidia epiphyllous, single or a small cluster near the center of the spot, yellowish-brown, 60–75 μ, wall very thin. Sporules straight, continuous, 15–30 × 1 μ, issuing as whitish cirrhi from many of the pycnidia.

On living leaves of *Adenocaulon bicolor* Hook., British Columbia, May, 1915, *John Macoun.* This is near *Septoria Lapparum* Sacc. whose spores are subfusoid.

### 19. **Septoria angularis** Dearness & Bartholomew, sp. nov.

Spots scattered over the leaf, numerous, brown, becoming arid, limited when the pycnidia are well developed by a narrow, raised, sharply defined, black border, angular, 2 to 5 mm. and becoming confluent. Pycnidia black, epiphyllous, rather numerous, often marked by a whitish cirrhi, 40–90 μ. Sporules straight to strongly curved, continuous, 30–45 × 2 μ, mostly 35 μ.

On living leaves of *Solidago latifolia* L., Komoka, Ontario, June, 1913, *J. Dearness 3612.*

This comes near *S. fumosa* Pk. on *Solidago Canadensis* L. Affected leaves seem easily distinguishable and yet it might have been better to consider this a species variety of *S. fumosa.*

### 20. **Septoria lupincola** sp. nov.

Spots grayish-brown, determinate above, paler and less definite below, seldom crossing the midrib, 3 to 7 mm. Pycnidia dark-amber color, epiphyllous, 75–180 μ. Sporules linear, continuous, 28–70 μ, mostly about 35 × 1–1.25 μ.

On living leaves of *Lupinus perennis* L., Oakland, near London, Ontario, July, 1911, *J. Dearness 3633*. Associated with *Ascochyta Pisi* Lib. f. *Lupini, fide* Saccardo.

*Septoria Lupini* Hark. has sporules 4–5 μ thick. This is nearer *S. Pisi* West., but it differs in its pycnidial wall and shape and length of sporules.

### 21. **Septoria sanguinea** sp. nov.

Spots rusty-brown, scattered, similar on both sides, circular, about 3 mm. in diameter but extensively confluent on tips and margins. Pycnidia hypophyllous, nearly concolorous with the spot, hardly visible with the lens, wall thin, mostly about 80 μ. Sporules continuous or 1–2-septate, 28–33 × 2 μ.

On living leaves of *Ribes sanguineum* Pursh, British Columbia, September, 1914, *John Macoun*. Also at Manette, Wash., August, 1912, *E. Bartholomew*.

### 21a. **Septoria Macrosporia** sp. nov.

The pycnidia develop in indefinite areas of leaden color, opaque when held to the light, amphigenous, innate, thin-walled, perforate, darker than the surrounding surface, 90–180 μ. Sporules linear to linear-clavulate, mostly straight, 0–8 septate, beaded or guttulate, 60 × 3–4 μ, extreme size 120 × 4.5 μ.

On living leaves of *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L., London, Ont., October, 1915, *J. Dearness 3855*. Cotypic material, Fungi Columbiani 4774. The spores are much larger than those of *S. Chrysanthemi* Halsted or of *S. Chrysanthemi* Cavarra. The presence of a thin pycnidial wall separates this from *Cylindrosporium Chrysanthemi* Ellis & Dearness on Chinese chrysanthemum in the greenhouse.

### 22. CAMAROSPORIUM CORONILLAE Sacc. et Speg. var. SPIRAEAE Bauml. Sacc. Syll. Fung. **10**: 340. 1902.

Dr. Macoun sends a *Camarosporium* on *Spiraea Menziesii* Hook. from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, with black, gregarious, semi-immersed pycnidia 0.5–0.7 mm., containing dark-brown, muriform, oblong-elliptic conidia 14–17 × 8–9 μ, which may be the above named variety. It does not agree with *C. Spiraeae* Cooke.

23. **Leptostromella conigena** sp. nov.

Pycnidia elongate, 0.5–1.5 mm., parallel to the fiber of the bract, erumpent, carbonous, rather widely cleft. Conidia hyaline, 11–45 × 2–2.5 μ, mostly about 12 × 2.25 μ on basidia of nearly equal length.

On the outer side of bracts of cones of *Picea abies* (L.) Karst. of the preceding season's growth, London, Ontario, April, 1915, *J. Dearness, 3944.*

24. **Melanconium parvulum** Dearness & Bartholomew, sp. nov.

Acervuli 1–2 mm. across, lodged on the cortex and closely covered by the raised epidermis which opens by a circular perforation .3 mm. in diameter, through which usually the whitish core of altered cortical tissue is apparent. Conidia pyriform, brown, with a nucleus or pale center, 9–13 × 8–9 μ on basidia 10–30 × 3 μ.

On dead banchlets of *Betula populifolia* Marsh, southeast shore of Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada, May 25, 1912, *J. Dearness.* Barth. Fungi Col. *3823* is cotypic material.

25. CYLINDROSPORIUM CRATAEGI Ellis & Ev. Proc. Phil. Acad. Nat. Sci. **1894**: 372. 1894. **brevispina** var. nov.

Acervuli strictly hypophyllous, affected leaves red—pomegranate purple (Ridg.)—at first then turning brown. Sporules thicker in the proximal half, mostly straight, grumous-guttulate, obscurely 2–3-septate, 50–90 × 3–3.5 μ, leaving when completely discharged a distinct cavity in the mesophyll. As in the type the exuded conidia make a white flocculent layer over and around the acervuli.

On *Crataegus brevispina,* British Columbia, September, 1914, *John Macoun.*

26. CYLINDROSPORIUM TOXICODENDRI (Curtis in Herb.) Ellis & Ev. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1893**: 460. 1893.

*Septoria Toxicodendri* Curtis; Peck, Ann. Rep. N. Y. State Mus. **29**: 78. 1878. (No description.)

*Gloeosporium Toxicodendri* Ellis & Martin; Ellis & Ev. Jour. Myc. **1**: 116. 1885.

*Septoria Toxicodendri* (Curtis) Ellis & Martin, Jour. Myc. **3**: 77. 1887. (Doubtless described from herbarium material.)

*Marssonina Toxicodendri* Magn. Hedwigia **45**: 90. 1906.

On living leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron* and other species.

Exsicc. N. Am. Fungi *1898, 2447 a & b;* Fungi Col. *447, 1350, 2635, 4429, 4430, 4734.*

I have had the opportunity of studying what might be regarded as two of the cotypes as well as specimens from several herbaria and several collections of my own made in widely separated localities, and find them all remarkably uniform in maculae and acervuli and varying in conidia. The synonymy is quoted to illustrate the difficulty of determining in some cases whether there is a proper pycnidium. Curtis, Peck, Ellis, and Martin took this plant to be a *Septoria* and the dark cells overlying the acervuli might be supposed to be part of a pycnidial wall. It is to be noticed that it was described both as a *Septoria* and a *Gloeosporium* by the same authors. It also illustrates another difficulty—that of determining the genus by the spore-form. In a section through a single spot cutting three acervuli there were conidia exhibiting the following variations:

| | |
|---|---|
| 21 × 4 μ | 1-septate |
| 18 × 5 μ | 0-septate |
| 51 × 3 μ | 3-septate |
| 60 × 3 μ | 2-septate |

Conidia from extreme, isolated, examples might very well place this species in *Marsonia,* or *Septogloeum,* or *Cylindrosporium.* Four of the Fungi Col. numbers are labeled *Marsonia* as in the above synonymy, but in one of them, on *Rhus diversiloba,* the spores in my specimen are mostly nearly 50 μ, obscurely septate, and one—the longest measured—was 78 × 3 μ in which, if there were any septa, they were quite obscured by the nucleation. In 1893, Mr. Ellis stated that he had reexamined *Gloeosporium Toxicodendri* Ellis & Martin and found that the spores ("12–15 × 5–6 μ") had been erroneously described in Jour. Myc. **I**: 115. I have, however, seen short spores not far from these figures, but the average spore of a large number of studies certainly places this plant in *Cylindrosporium.*

### 27. **Cryptosporium falcatum** sp. nov.

Acervuli 40–260 μ, gregarious in irregular patches, 2–6 cm. across, erumpent in minute pustules, noticeable on account of the white masses of ejected spores. Conidia hyaline, falcate, nucleate, 20–35 × 6–8 μ, mostly about 30 × 7 μ.

On bark of the trunks of unhealthy or dead *Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill., near London, Ontario, April–May, 1915, *J. Dearness 3797*.

### 28. RAMULARIA LAPSANAE (Desm.) Sacc.

*Oidium fusisporioides f. Lapsanae* Desm.

Collected on *Lapsana communis* L. at Elora, Ont., July, 1915, *J. Dearness 3835*. The indefinite arescent areas caused by the fungus are indistinguishable from the discolorations produced by the red spider, *Tetranychus telarius*. This may account for the fact that this fungus has not hitherto been recorded here.

### 29. **Stemphylium nemopanthes** sp. nov.

Hyphae usually shorter than the conidia, hyaline, branched, 4–5 μ thick, making with the conidia black, gregarious tufts, 100–200 μ. Conidia irregularly pyriform, acrogenous on the hyphae and branches, 30–35 × 20–24 μ, made up of dark-brown shining cells 3–4 μ, not separating.

On outer bark of dead *Nemopanthes mucronata* (L.) Trel., London, Ontario, June, 1915, *J. Dearness 3825*.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
CANADA.